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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/537,911	06/08/2005	Yasue Nakamura	050370	6716	
	7590 03/31/200 TOS & HANSON, LL		EXAMINER		
1420 K Street, N.W.			DOAN, ROBYN KIEU		
Suite 400 WASHINGTON, DC 20005			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			3732		
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
			03/31/2009	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
	10/537,911	NAKAMURA, YAS	NAKAMURA, YASUE				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
	Robyn Doan	3732					
The MAILING DATE of this communicati Period for Reply	on appears on the cover sheet v	vith the correspondence ad	ldress				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILI - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communica - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, be Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	NG DATE OF THIS COMMUN CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a ttion. y period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MO by statute, cause the application to become A	ICATION. I reply be timely filed INTHS from the mailing date of this capandoned (35 U.S.C. § 133).					
Status							
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed or	n 30 December 2008						
·	This action is non-final.						
7=	-	tters prosecution as to the	a marite ie				
,—	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
closed in accordance with the practice u	nder Ex parte Quayle, 1955 C.	D. 11, 433 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims							
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1,2 and 4-30</u> is/are pending in t	he application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are w	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1,2 and 4-30</u> is/are rejected.	·						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.							
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction	and/or election requirement						
are subject to recursion	and, or olderen requirement						
Application Papers							
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Ex	aminer.						
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)[10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).							
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the	correction is required if the drawin-	g(s) is objected to. See 37 Cl	FR 1.121(d).				
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by	the Examiner. Note the attache	ed Office Action or form P7	ГО-152.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for for a a) All b) Some * c) None of:	oreign priority under 35 U.S.C.	§ 119(a)-(d) or (f).					
1. Certified copies of the priority doc	uments have been received.						
<u> </u>	<u> </u>						
3. Copies of the certified copies of the			Stage				
_ ·	application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).						
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.							
Attachment(s)	" □	O (PTO 115)					
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-9 		Summary (PTO-413) (s)/Mail Date					
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application							
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6) Other:							

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 2, 5-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by JP 4-108004 (IDS cited reference).

JP '004 discloses a hair curler (figs. 1-4) comprising the essential claimed invention such as having a heating element with a pair of heat conductors (2), wherein the heat conductors forming a plate like member and having arcuate portions (at 11) bent from both ends of the plate like member (applicant is noted that the heat conductors having arcuate portions from both ends at 11 as claimed), a heater (1) fixed to terminal inside of a cap (5) is contained inside a rod having an opening (see fig. 1) at one end so as to seal the opening with the cap.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 17, 19-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP '004 in view of Carter (USP 4,242,567).

JP '004 discloses the essential claimed invention (see figs. 1, 2) however does the heating element having a support plate with an opening, wherein a heater fitted into the opening. Carter discloses a heating element of a hair device (fig. 2) having a support plate (34) with openings (38) and wherein heaters (40) fitted inside each of the opening. It would have been obvious to one having an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the support plate (10) of JP '004 into the heating element of Carter in order to distribute heat evently.

Claims 4, is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP '004 in view of JP 4-103803 (IDS cited reference).

JP '004 discloses the essential claimed invention except for a portion of the heat conductor in contact with the heater is formed into a projecting surface. JP '803 discloses a hair curler having a heat conductor in contact with the heater is formed into a projecting surface (fig. 1). It would have been obvious to one having an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to construct the projecting surface as taught by JP 803 into the hair curler of JP '004 for the intended use purpose.

Claims 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP '004 in view of Carter and further in view of JP 4-103803 (IDS cited reference).

JP '004 in view of Carter disclose the essential claimed invention except for a portion of the heat conductor in contact with the heater is formed into a projecting

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surface. JP '803 discloses a hair curler having a heat conductor in contact with the heater is formed into a projecting surface (fig. 1). It would have been obvious to one having an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to construct the projecting surface as taught by JP 803 into the hair curler of JP '004 in view of Carter for the intended use purpose.

Claims 8-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP '00 in view of JP 9-23920 (IDS cited reference).

JP '004 discloses the essential claimed invention except for the rod made of heat resistant plastic formed in an arcuate shape and the diameter at the center being smaller than those at both ends. JP '920 discloses a hair curler having a rod with a diameter at the center being smaller than those at both ends (see fig. 7). It would have been obvious to one having an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to construct the particular rod as taught by JP '920 into the hair curler of JP '004 for the intended use purpose. And it would have been obvious to one having an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to construct the rod formed in an arcuate shape, since such a modification would have involved a mere change in the shape of the non critical (specification page 4, lines 2-5) component. A change in shape is generally recognized as being within the level or ordinary skill in the art. In re Rose, 105 USPQ 237 (CCPA 1955).

Claims 22-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP '004 in view of Carter and further in view of JP 9-23920 (IDS cited reference).

JP '004 in view of Carter disclose the essential claimed invention except for the rod made of heat resistant plastic formed in an arcuate shape and the diameter at the center being smaller than those at both ends. JP '920 discloses a hair curler having a rod with a diameter at the center being smaller than those at both ends (see fig. 7). It would have been obvious to one having an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to construct the particular rod as taught by JP '920 into the hair curler of JP '004 in view of Carter for the intended use purpose. And it would have been obvious to one having an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to construct the rod formed in an arcuate shape, since such a modification would have involved a mere change in the shape of the non critical (specification page 4, lines 2-5) component. A change in shape is generally recognized as being within the level or ordinary skill in the art. In re Rose, 105 USPQ 237 (CCPA 1955).

Claims 11,12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP '004 in view of JP 3045250 (IDS cited reference).

JP '004 discloses the essential claimed invention except for the heat resistant plastic material having a far infrared radioactive substance. JP 3045250 discloses a hair curler having a far infrared radioactive substance. It would have been obvious to one having an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to construct the far

infrared substance as taught by JP '250 into the hair curler of JP '004 in order to avoid damage to the hair.

Claims 25, 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP '004 in view of Carter and further in view of JP 3045250 (IDS cited reference).

JP '004 in view of Carter disclose the essential claimed invention except for the heat resistant plastic material having a far infrared radioactive substance. JP 3045250 discloses a hair curler having a far infrared radioactive substance. It would have been obvious to one having an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to construct the far infrared substance as taught by JP '250 into the hair curler of JP '004 in view of Carter in order to avoid damage to the hair

Claims 13-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP '004 in view of JP 2798374 (IDS cited reference).

JP '004 discloses the essential claimed invention except for a plurality of curlers disconnectably connected to a cord extending from a distributor which comprises a controller, a base mount and a container. JP '374 discloses a curler disconnectably connected to a cord extending from a distributor (see figs 1, 4). It would have been obvious to one having an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the distributor with a cord that is disconnectably with the curler as taught by JP '374 into the device of '004 in order to conveniently curl the hair.

Claims 13-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP '004 in view of Carter and further in view of JP 2798374 (IDS cited reference).

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JP '004 004 in view of Carter disclose the essential claimed invention except for a plurality of curlers disconnectably connected to a cord extending from a distributor which comprises a controller, a base mount and a container. JP '374 discloses a curler disconnectably connected to a cord extending from a distributor (see figs 1, 4). It would have been obvious to one having an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the distributor with a cord that is disconnectably with the curler as taught by JP '374 into the device of '004 004 in view of Carter in order to conveniently curl the hair.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Robyn Doan whose telephone number is (571) 272-4711. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Cris Rodriguez can be reached on (571) 272-4964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Robyn Doan/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3732